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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/584,672	06/26/2006	Yusuke Konagai	YAMA:130	5043
37013 7590 03/20/2008 ROSSI, KIMMS & McDOWELL LLP. P.O. BOX 826 ASHBURN, VA 20146-0826			EXAMINER PAUL, DISLER	
			ART UNIT 2615	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 03/20/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/584,672	KONAGAI ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	DISLER PAUL	2615	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)            | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.                                      |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>8/4/06;2/26/08</u> .  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____.                          |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Amendment***

In response to the amended claims, the examiner has further considered such limitation and are unpatentable over Griesinger (US 5,109,419) and Yeap (US 4,118,601).

1. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5, 8-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Griesinger (US 5,109,419) and Yeap (US 4,118,601).

Re claim 1, Griesinger disclose of the audio output apparatus comprising: a measuring unit that measures levels of a plurality of inputted sound signals (fig.4 wt (38,40,42), col.6 line 13-15); a sound level adjusting unit that adjusts gains based on the levels measured by the measuring unit (fig.4 wt (36 A,B), col.5 line 16-18)); and an array speaker unit having a plurality of speaker units and a delay circuit for each of the adjusted sound signals, wherein each of the speaker units receives a predetermined delay from one of the delay circuits to emit[[s]] a plurality of sounds from the speaker units in accordance with adjusted sound signals in different directivities (fig.4 wt (56,50A-1---50B-8); col.5 line 30-53, col.1 line 30-48).

However, Griesinger fail to disclose of the adjusting the gain so that the sound signals have equal magnitudes. But, Yeap disclose of a system of sound equalization wherein the similar concept of adjusting the gain so that the sound signals have equal magnitude (fig.2 wt (40,42); col.4 line 5-17) for the purpose of preventing the resonant conditions from suppressing sound frequencies generated. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Griesinger and Yeap et al. as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modify Griesinger by incorporating the concept of adjusting the gain so that the sound signals have equal magnitude for the purpose of preventing the resonant conditions from suppressing sound frequencies generated.

Re claim 2, the audio output apparatus according to claim 1, However, the combined teaching of **Griesinger** and now Yeap as whole, fail to teach of the wherein: the measuring unit separates the sound signals into a plurality of frequency bands to measure levels, and the sound level adjusting unit assigns weights on the measured levels of the frequency bands with a predetermined weight for each of the frequency bands, adjusts the gains based on the weighted levels of the individual frequency bands, and so that the sound signals are in equal magnitudes. However, Yeap disclose of a system wherein the measuring unit separates the sound signals into a plurality of frequency bands to measure levels, and the sound level adjusting unit assigns weights on the measured levels of the frequency bands with a predetermined weight for each of the frequency bands, adjusts the gains based on the weighted levels of the individual frequency bands, and outputs the sound signals are in equal magnitudes (fig.2 (40,42); col.4 line 1-16/ all the channels (a,b,c) are to be adjusted at same weight with individualized frequency bands) for the purpose of creating desired sound perception of room effect. Thus, taking the combined teaching of **Griesinger** and now Yeap as whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have incorporated the measuring unit separates the sound signals into a plurality of frequency bands to measure levels, and the sound level adjusting unit assigns weights on the measured levels of the frequency bands with a predetermined weight for each of the frequency bands,

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adjusts the gains based on the weighted levels of the individual frequency bands, and outputs the sound signals are in equal magnitudes for the purpose of creating desired sound perception of room effect.

Re claim 3 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 2 above.

Re claims 4, has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 1.

Re claim 5, Griesinger disclose of the audio output apparatus comprising: a measuring unit that measures levels of a plurality of inputted sound signals (fig.4 wt (42)).

However, Griesinger fail to disclose of the having the compression unit that compresses a plurality of dynamic ranges of the sound signals to a predetermined value or below based on the levels measured by the measuring unit. But, Yeap disclose of a system of sound equalization wherein the similar concept of having the compression unit that compresses a plurality of dynamic ranges of the sound signals to a predetermined value or below based on the levels measured by the measuring unit (fig.2 wt (40,42); col.2 line 5-11, col.4 line 5-17) for the purpose of preventing the resonant conditions from suppressing sound frequencies generated. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Griesinger and Yeap et al. as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

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invention to have modify Griesinger by incorporating the concept of having the compression unit that compresses a plurality of dynamic ranges of the sound signals to a predetermined value or below based on the levels measured by the measuring unit for the purpose of preventing the resonant conditions from suppressing sound frequencies generated.

the combined teaching of Griesinger and Yeap et al. as a whole, further teach of the outputs a plurality of sound signals after the dynamic ranges are compressed; and an array speaker unit having a plurality of speaker units and a delay circuit for each of the plurality of sound signals output from the compression unit, wherein each of the speaker units receives a predetermined delay from one of the delay circuits to emitting a plurality of sounds from the speaker units in accordance with the sound signals outputted from the compression unit in different directivities (fig.4 wt (56,50A-1---50B-8); col.5 line 30-53, col.1 line 30-48).

Re claim 8, the audio output apparatus according to claim 7, However, Griesinger fail to disclose of the wherein the gain control unit sets the gain coefficient so that the plurality of the levels of the sound signals inputted is nearly equal to each other. However, Yeap disclose of a system wherein the gain control unit sets the gain coefficient so that the plurality of the levels of the sound signals inputted is nearly equal to each other (fig.2 wt (40,42,48); col.4 line 5-17) for

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the purpose of preventing the resonant conditions from suppressing sound frequencies generated. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Griesinger and now Yeap as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have incorporated the gain control unit sets the gain coefficient so that the plurality of the levels of the sound signals inputted is nearly equal to each other for the purpose of preventing the resonant conditions from suppressing sound frequencies generated.

Re claim 9, the audio output apparatus according to claim 7, However, the combined teaching of Griesinger and now Yeap as a whole, is silent in regard of the wherein the gain control unit includes an offset generating circuit which adds a certain amount of an offset amount to at least one level among the levels measured by the measuring circuit. However, Yeap disclose of the plurality of signal channels and comparing the signals and adjusting so that all the channels may be equals so that to compensate for the channels imbalance (col.4 line 1-18; fig.2 wt (42,46,48), thus with the above disclosure it is inherent of the existence properties of having such gain offset for compensating for channels input signals imbalance.

Re claim 11, the audio output apparatus according to claim 7, further comprising a band pass filter to which a plurality of sound



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signals is inputted and which limits a frequency band of the sound signal (Yeap, fig.2 (40,42)).

Re claim 12, the audio output apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the sound signal limited in the frequency band by the band pass filter is outputted to the measuring circuit (Yeap, fig.2 wt (40,46,48)).

Re claim 13, the audio output apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the sound signal limited in the frequency band by the band pass filter is outputted to the sound level adjusting circuit (fig.2 wt (40,42); col.3 line 5-10).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claim 6,7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Griesinger (US 5,109,419).

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Re claim 7, Griesinger disclosed of the audio output apparatus comprising: a measuring circuit which that measures levels of a plurality of inputted sound signals (fig.4 (42)), a gain control circuit which that refers the levels measured by the measuring circuit and sets a gain coefficient to each of the sound signals (fig.4 wt (36)); a sound level adjusting circuit which that adjusts the levels of the sound signals based on the set gain coefficient; and an array speaker unit to which a plurality of sound signals adjusted at the level is inputted and which having a plurality of speaker units and a delay circuit for each of the adjusted sound signals, wherein each of the speaker units receives a predetermined delay from one of the delay circuits to emit[[s]] a plurality of sounds from the speaker units in accordance with the plurality of the adjusted sound signals in different directivities (fig.4 wt (56), col.3 line 1-20, col.4 line 30-55).

Re claim 6, the audio output apparatus comprising: a frequency control unit that limits or emphasizes frequency bands of a plurality of inputted sound signals (fig.4 wt (32,34)/each inputted signal is somewhat controntroll by equiliz/limit frequcny circuit); and an array speaker unit having a plurality of speaker units and a delay circuit for each of the sound signals controlled by the frequency control unit, wherein each of the speaker units receives a predetermined delay from one of the delay circuits to emit[[s]] a plurality of sounds from the speaker units in accordance with the plurality of the sound signals outputted from controlled by the frequency control unit in different directivities (fig.4; col.5 line 30-55).

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DISLER PAUL whose telephone number is (571)270-1187. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chin Vivian can be reached on 571-272-7848. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/D. P./  
Examiner, Art Unit 2615

/Vivian Chin/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2615